

streets of Carthage while the citizens beat him with thongs and tortured him till he died. This "war of mercenaries" lasted fifty months (241-237 BC), and was by far "said Polybius, "the most bloody & impious war in history". When the conflict was over, Carthage found that Rome had occupied Sardinia. Carthage protested and Rome declared war. The desperate Carthaginians sought peace only by paying Rome an additional 1200 talents and surrendering Sardinia and Corsica.

241-237 BC

Carthage was now to be all but destroyed by its own greed. It had withheld for some time the pay of its mercenaries, even of those who had served Hamilcar well. They poured into the city and demanded their money, and when the government temporized and tried to disperse them, they broke into mad revolt. Carthage's subject peoples, taxed beyond endurance during the war, joined the uprising, and the women of Libya sold their jewels to finance revolution. 20,000 mercenaries and

rebels, led by MATIO, a Libyan freeman, and SPENDIUS, a Campanian slave, laid siege to Carthage at a time when hardly a soldier was there to defend it. The rich merchants trembled for their lives and appealed to Hamilcar to save them. Torn between affection for his mercenaries and his city, Hamilcar organized an army of 10,000 Carthaginians, trained them, led them forth, and raised the siege. The defeated mercenaries, retreating into the mountains, cut off the hands and feet of GESCO, a Carthaginian general, and 700 other prisoners, broke their legs, and then threw the still living victims into an indiscriminate grave. Hamilcar maneuvered 40,000 of the rebels into a defile and blocked all exits so well that they began to starve. They ate their retreating captives, then their slaves; at last they sent SPENDIUS to beg for peace. HAMILCAR crucified SPENDIUS and had hundreds of prisoners trampled to death under elephants' feet. The mercenaries tried to fight their way out, but were cut to pieces. MATIO was captured and was made to run through the

fresh start. It was customary for the state to rent extensive public lands in the north (yes south of the RUBICON) to members of the great landlord class; and FLAMINIVS now carried through the tribal assembly a proposal to give the land to the poor citizens in small allotments (233BC). The plan was not unlike the homestead laws by which much of our American West was settled. A little later he followed this by an appropriation of public money to build a great highway, later known as the VIA FLA
MINA.

241BC - 233BC - 218BC [PERIOD BETWEEN PUNIC WARS]

Carthage had just made peace with Rome when the former's returned mercenary soldiers mutinied and were joined by her oppressed African subjects in a life or death struggle against the exploiting city. The revolt was put down only after a terrific struggle. Rome took advantage of the withdrawal of the Punic forces from Sardinia to take possession of the island. Carthage prepared an expedition to get it back, but Rome declared war. Thus, with her overwhelming naval supremacy Rome held the whip hand, & secure peace Carthage had to give up Sardinia and Corsica and pay a war

undensity of 1,200 talents. Rome now had another
opportunity to exploit.

In 230 B.C. Rome's allies, the south Italian cities,
appealed for help against the ravages of the Illyrian
pirates located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.
When the Senate sent envoys to protest, the pirates
attacked and killed one of the Romans. This was an
injury that the Romans could not overlook;
consequently a fleet of two hundred warships
was sent to inflict punishment. The Greek
cities were delighted that the great military
and naval power of the West had stepped in; but
the King of Macedonia was offended, for the
Illyrians were his allies. A few years later Rome
had to intervene again. The way was being prepared
for further Roman interference in Greek affairs.

During this period between the Punic Wars the
tribal assembly, led by FLAMININUS and other
enthusiastic democrats, had been taking a more
aggressive part in government. Many small
farmers who had been forced into abject poverty
during the long war now demanded that the
government do something to help them get a

(1)

northward from home to the newly settled region. Another of his measures was the law (218 BC) forbidding senators to own any ship holding more than 225 bushels of wheat, thus practically barring members of the ruling class from engaging in foreign trade. Government and agriculture seemed the only fields left to them. It was thought wise to keep their attention from being distracted from public

matters by commercial ventures, but actually it widened the gap between the governing class and the financial leaders of Rome.

This so-called reform was made by the popular assembly which had taken the bit in its teeth. The people seem at this time to have become a real power in Roman government, but their blunders in the Second Punic War, was destined to restore power to the Senate.

2418 C

VIA AURELIA VETUS built

241 BC

Consuls:

- A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus (II)
- Q. Lutatius Celco

Romans win decisive sea battle
at the Aegates Islands; Carthage accepts
peace;
END OF 1ST PUNIC WAR

241 BC

Peace treaty with Carthage

After decisive naval victory off the AEGAEAN Islands. Roman commander was Gaius Lutatius Catulus.

Carthaginians to pay to the Romans in 20 yrs 2,200 Eubean talents; give up Sicily; give up all provinces, without ransom. Rome decided time to 10 yrs

added 1075 talents and added Sardinia to
Sicily

May 10, 241 B.C.

Battle of Egosia
Roman fleet defeated
Carthaginian fleet, sinking
50 Carthaginian ships
and ending the FIRST
PUNIC WAR.

241 BC

Hannibal makes peace with
Rome - end of 1st Punic war

241 BC

Sicily becomes a Roman Province.

241 BC

1st PUNIC WAR

Rome's first attempts upon the sea had been surprisingly successful, but soon terrible reverses befall her there. In quick succession she lost four great fleets with large armies on board, mainly through lack of seamanship in her commanders. One sixth of her citizens had perished; the treasury was empty; and, in despair, the Senate was about to abandon the effort to secure the sea. In this crisis Rome was saved by the

by the public spirit of private citizens.
Lorenz loans built and fitted out two
hundred vessels, and this fleet won an
overwhelming victory, which closed the
war.

These loans were made by "companies" of
merchants and capitalists had recently begun
to appear in Rome. The loans were not secured -
the Republic merely promised to repay them when it
might be able. If Rome had lost once more, they never
would have been repaid.

MAR 10. 241 B.C

Battle of AEGUSA.

Roman fleet defeated Carthaginian fleet, sinking 50 Carthaginian ships and ending first Punic War.

241 BC

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GAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS

A Roman admiral who defeated the Carthaginians off Sicily in 241 BC during the First Punic War and thus brought the war to a close.

241 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

BATTLE OF AEGATIAN ISLES
(West Coast of Sicily)

During the First Punic War
a naval battle was fought
near the Aegatian Isles (West
Coast of Sicily). C. LUTATIUS
CATVULUS, the Roman CONSUL
won a brilliant victory
over HANNO, commander of the
Carthaginian fleet. The Carthaginian

gave up their claims to Sicily and
paid the Romans a large indemnity

241 \Rightarrow 210 BC

Sicily becomes a province

241BC

Durand (11)

the censor AURELIUS COTTA
began the Aurelian Way from Rome
through Pisa and Genoa to Antibes.

241 BC

DURANT

Carthago sued for peace. Carthaginian Sicily was surrendered to Rome, an annual indemnity of 440 talents was pledged to Rome for ten years and all Carthaginian restrictions on Roman trade were withdrawn. The war had lasted nearly 24 years and had brought Rome so near bankruptcy that its currency was debased 83%. But it

had proved the irresistible tenacity of
the former character and the superiority
of an army composed of free men over
mercenaries seeking the greatest booty
for the best blood.

241BC

Carthaginian fleet defeated
off Regadine Isles.
Sicily becomes a Roman Province.

241-236 BC

111

War of mercenaries vs. Carthage.

241-210B C

DURANT

Sicily becomes a province of Rome

961 BC

End of 1st Punic War in Rome

241-197 BC

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ATTALUS I., King of
Pergamum

241 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome
Roman victory at the
AEGATIAN Islands

241BCE

1912 Dates J-BK

Sparta in the hands of a wealthy oligarchy

241 BC (?)

1912 Dates J-BK

AGIS IV, of Sparta was
assassinated for attempting
reforms.

241 BC

Rome

FIRST PUNIC WAR (3)

Result: 1. Rome became a naval power. (2) Sicily became the FIRST ROMAN PROVINCE, being ruled by a magistrate from Rome, having civil and military authority, and a yearly tax was to be paid to Rome.

(3) Carthage was to pay tribute to Rome. Sardinia & Corsica, belonging to Carthage were made the 2nd

Roman Provincia 217 BC. Gaul was conquered by Rome (218 BC), thereby extending the power of Rome to the Alps. Carthage gained ground in Spain through the efforts of Hamilcar, and later through his son-in-law Hasdrubal.

341 BC

Epicurus (341- 241 BC)

He was the 1st important philosopher to accept women as students.

To him good and pleasure were synonymous.

241 BC

End of 1st Punic War. Carthage had to pay
war indemnity of 3,200 talents (about
\$3,500,000 in gold of 1932) (about 35 at in 1988) in
ten years, to give up Sicily, and to agree not to send
warships to Italian Waters.

The treatment of Sicily started the exploitation
policy contrary to good treatment of
vanquished. The praetor began to enrich
himself by his despotic power.

241-238 BC

The Mercenary War

241 BC

Sicily becomes a Roman Province

241 BC

Attalus I succeeds Eumenes
at Pergamum.

241 BC - 218 BC 230 BC

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241BC

Centuriots Assembly reforms
slightly decreased power of Cen.
Cord. lost 2 tribes were created:
total now 35.

241-218 BC

Between 1st to 2nd Punic War

Agacious Romans looked forward to another struggle with Carthage. That conflict however did not come for 23 yrs. meantime, Rome pushed wider the borders of Italy and organized her new conquests upon the "provincial" plan SARDINIA & CORSICA - when the mercenaries of Carthage were withdrawn from Sicily to Africa, they were left unpaid and they soon broke into revolt. The Libyan tribes joined the rising, and a ferocious struggle followed between Carthage and the rebels. The

war is known as the War of the Mercenaries, and sometimes as the Treacherous War. At last HAMILCAR BARCA stamped out the revolt in Africa. But meantime the movement had spread to Sardinia and Corsica; and in 238BC, the rebels offered these islands to Rome. The temptation was too much for Roman honor. The offer was shamelessly accepted, and a protest from distressed Carthage was met by a stern threat of war. The islands became Roman possessions. The Tyrrhenian Sea had become a Roman lake.

241 BC

1st Punic War

END

Carthage had lost command of the sea and could no longer reinforce her armies in Sicily. Moreover, she was weary of the war and of the losses it brought to her commerce; and, in 241 BC, she sued for peace. To obtain it, she withdrew from Sicily and paid a heavy war indemnity. HIERO, who after the first years of the war had become a faithful ally of Rome, remained master Syracuse. The

rest of Sicily passed under the rule of Rome.